PROPERTIES. Their odor is strong, diffusive, a

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES. Buchu lesver are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinar roducing digresis, and, like other similar medicine

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such a al, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of ed in its evacuation. The remedy has also been nded in Dyspepsis, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneou

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

d by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Bed-wetting in children.

Nothing pertaining to these preparations will be withheld from either the faculty or the public.

In conclusion, the entire modus operandi of procuring and THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. aring the ingredients being perfectly free for inspection out a trial, especially after so much pains and expense in bringing them to their present state of perfection

WILL CURE

see for which they are recommended. It is

EFFECT A CURE.

to found in a simple trial, which

WILL CONVINCE

at ekeptical of their entire truthfulness.

THE LABORATORY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACTS

In Philadelphia has been visited by hundreds of Physician B will soon be removed to

No. 594 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK CITY,

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

which time the Faculty are invited to inspect the mode of

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY EL. New-York Bi Tribune.

Vol. XXV No. 7,743.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Organization of a National Militia.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STOCKTON.

Conferring Citizenship on the Negro.

THE SHENANDOAH.

REPRESENTATION. BASIS OF

The Resolution Recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee.

WAR CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. Senator Dixon disclaims having had anything to do with the publication of the Associated Press disng an account of his conversation with the President. He gives out that he merely listened to what the President had to say, and that the President alone is responsible for the publication of the dispatch.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. Gens. Thomas and Fitch were to-day before the Committee of Fifteen for the purpose of tostifying as to the condition of things in the Rebel States as far as they have come under their observation. It is credibly stated that their testimony coincides in every rtant particular with the states the address of the Union Committee of Tennessee.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH. Senator Gratz Brown to-day introduced a solution to the Senate instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Office Department to construct and operate at reduced rates telegraph lines under its direction, for the accommodation of the press and the public generally, in connection with the postal service. This reso lution, if acted upon, will initiate a movement, the results and consequences of which will be of immense im

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S PROTECTION BILL.

The Senate continued to discuss Mr. Trum bull's bill providing for the protection of the inhabitants of the late Rebel States in the enjoyment of their civil rights. Mr. Cowan performed again before the Senate for about two hours, in his peculiar style. The gap be tween him and the Republican majority in the Senate grows wider every day. Mr. Howard delivered a short but able speech in reply to Mr. Cowan. He was followed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. No vote was ar-

REPRESENTATION AND TAXATION. The Constitutional Amendment changing the asis of representation was recommitted to the Committee of Fifteen without instruction. It was under stood that the Democrats were going to try to bring the House to a direct vote on the Amendment, or to have it referred to the Committee of the Whole. This game was blocked by the unanimity of the Republican members. It is generally conceded that the recommit ent, without instruction, was the best thing that

could be done under the circumstances. THE FREEDMEN-NOVEL INCIDENT.

A novel incident occurred to-day before the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Among others, Gov. Alken of South Carolina gave the South-side view of the condition of things in his State, reflecting se verely upon the Freedmen, and indulging in much of the flippant prejudice against the negro. He was fol-lowed by an "intelligent contraband," just arrived lowed by an "intelligent contraband," just arrived here from Charleston, who astonished the Committee by a straightforward statement of facts concerning his race in the South, and the animus of the reconstructed whites toward the negro. His narrative inspired all hearers with its truthfulness, and his recital of acts of cruelty evidently made a deep impression upon the Committee. It was admitted by all that Gov. Aiken had found more than a match in the colored witness.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were

6796,222. NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICES. On Monday next 55 new money-order offices are to be opened, including Richmond, Charleston avanuah, Mobile and many other important places in the South and in the Territories.

CLERES DISCHARGED. It is stated that 150 clerks are to be discharged

from the Treasury Department to-morrow. LAND OFFICE STATISTICS. At the Land Office at Ionia, Mich., 6,655 acres were taken up in December last, under the Home

ERRATUM.

The insertion of "Custom-House" for "Post-Office" in last night's dispatches, makes a singular incongruity, though suggesting its own correction. POSTAL AMENDMENT.

The House Postal Committee will report adversely upon the proposition requiring prepayment on all printed matter. The House will sustain the recom-mendation of the Committee.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day had a conference with the Creek and Seminole Delegations, preparatory to entering into new treaty stipulations with those tribes.

INGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866. THE SHENANDOAH.

On the 8th inst., Acting Secretary of State Hunter wrote to our Consul at Liverpool that it was to be regretted that his apparently sufficient provision for sending the Shenandoah (Rebel privateer) to this country proved abortive, and that she was compelled to put back to Liverpool. He apprehends that Consul Dudley's application to Admiral Goldsborough for fficers and crew to take charge of her in another trial to cross the Atlantic will not succeed, as it is question able whether he can spare them. He says the voyage or that vessel attack at the season must be assaudued and judging from the reports of the weather from day to day, storms have been so frequent and violent that her failure to arrive is not to be wondered at, and advising him to retain the vessel, if not already under way, until otherwise instructed, taking measures for her safe custody meanwhile. CASE OF SENATOR STOCKTON-REPORT OF THE

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in their report sustaining the legality of the Hon. John P. Stockton's election as Senator from New-Jersey, find no question to examine except that furnished by the fact that a plurality, instead of a majority over all, voted for him at the joint meeting. They find, further, such fact to be no impediment, if accomplished by authority of law, as in the case of many, perhaps a majority, of the members of the National House of Representatives. In this case the Constitution of New-Jersey makes a joint meeting a Legislature in itself, and while the laws of that State are silent upon the subject of a plurality elec-JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

PEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

The House Judiciary Committee, upon application of Messrs. Robinson, Boyden, and Doherty, to-day reconsidered the vote upon Mr. Dawes's bill to amend the act allowing State cases to be removed to the United States Courts, which is intended to defeat the Massachusetts liguor cases, and return the cases

Views of the President-A Semi-Official Dispatch-Its Effect on Congress-Binguiar Statements-The President and Congress-Complication of the Situation-Mr. Raymond's Speech-The Reconstruction Committee - Admitting

Southern Representatives. rom Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1866. The dispatch sent abroad yesterday by the Washington office of the Associated Press, detailing the views expressed by the President concerning the the views expressed by the President concerning the Constitutional Amendment now pending injthe Honse, and the enfranchisement of the colored people in the District of Columbia, is generally looked upon as an authorized, semi-official statement of the President's opinions. Persons who pretend to keep the run of things better than others, express the belief that the dispatch was published not only with the President's consent, but at the President's request, and that in causing it to be published he desired to serve a notice upon Congress as to swhat he would be likely to do in case certain bills should come up for his signature.

If the opinions set forth in the dispatch are really those entertained by the President, it would only show that the points of view from which the two branches of the National Government reason and are prepared to act are very wide spart; but if it was indeed the intention of the President to affect the action of Congress, or even to intimidate the representatives of the people by thus foreshadowing his own course, it would show that those who influence his conduct by their advice are indeed his worst enemies. In Louis Napoleon's dominous such things are looked upon as matters of course in this Republic they are somewhat unusual. If my memory serves me well, President John Tyler undertook to communicate his intentions to Cougress in a similar way, and it is certainly not his example that Andrew Johnson, if he understands his interests, should be ambitious to copy.

Although the dispatch came out only this morning, yet it is already possible to form a judgment of the impression it has made upon Congress. There were those who refused to believe that the statements contained in it could be entirely correct. They are, indeed, of so singular a nature as to leave room for serious doubt. It can hardly be that a President of the United States, called to preside over the destinies of the nation at so momentous a period, should be so completely unmindful of the circumstances which placed him whe

changed the relations of States to the General Government, but permanently changed the social and political status of many militons of human beings, cannot pass over the institutions of the country without rendering a corresponing modification of its organic laws necessary? Can be forget that if ever there was a time demanding amendments to the Constitution, that time is now, when the great civil war has amended the whole social and political organism of the Republic, and when the great changes so effected imperatively demand an appropriate embodiment in Constitutional provisions. But if he cannot overlook this, as no man of common sense can overlook it, how is it possible that he should attempt to push aside all efforts made, and honestly made, by Congress in that direction, with the flippant remark that "propositions to amend the Constitution are becoming as numerous as resolutions at town meetings," and that any change in that instrement, however much demanded by the nature of our fundamental laws!

Such are the questions that are saked, and it will be admitted that they are not unjust. It might have been expected that the President of the United States would have clear and decided opinions about measures of so great an importance as those now pending before Congress, whether they are right or wrong, just or unjust, expedient or dangerous—and that he would not permit himself to bring forward objections which have no bearing at all upon the true merits of the questions at issue, and are unworthy of a statesman.

Beside, as to the extension of the franchise in the District of Columbia, it is remembered by Congress that but a few months ago the President declared he would be in favor of extending the franchise to the colored population in Tennessee, if he were there, and it is asked, is he only in favor of the franchise to the colored population. Tennessee, if he were there, had it is asked, as to the extension of the franchise to the colored population. Tennessee, the weather had been appearance, the service o

by no means remarkable for originality. Since Mr. Doolittle delivered his Presidential oration in the Senate,
the whole line of argument had already become familiar
to us, and Mr. Rayme 't took care not to stray away
from the beaten track. Even the attack against the
Committee of Fifteen Mr. Raymond induked in was
without the charm of novelty. Mr. Doolittle had already anticipated it shortly after the commencement of
the session. The programme was developed a little
more clearly by Mr. Raymond, in this respect, that the
Committee of Fifteen seems now to have become the
Special object of the wrath and hostility of the President's particular friends. The attacks are likely to be
followed up, and the Committee of Fifteen is to be represented to the country as a sort of secret conclave which
is to swallow up all the powers of Congress, and to take
the Government of the country into its own hands.
There will be few people fooliah enough to believe it.
There is, however, something worthy of note in Mr.
Raymond's aggressive warfars. If rumor speaks truly,
Mr. Raymond was not only present in the Republican
cancus in which this Committee was resolved upon, he not
only voted for it, but he was even a member of the Committee appointed by the cancus which drafted the resotution from which the Committee of Fifteen took its origin. Certain it is that he recorded his vote for it in
the House, and it was generaly believed at the time that
Mr. Raymond was particularly anxious to become a
member of it. The Committee seems to have
become distasteful to him at a subsequent day.
Was it the constitutional amendment reported
by the Committee which offended him so much? That
can hardly be, for it is believed that Mr. Raymond will
vote for the amendment somewhat modified—even the
President, in the Associated Press dispatches, states
that an amendment making the number of voters the
busis of representation would be acceptable to him.

also, desire Congress and the people with the Rebel States. Selves about the condition of things in the Rebel States, Let the Representatives and Senators from those States be admitted, said he, and they can tell us how things look down there. It is thus proposed to admit those representatives for the purpose of obtaining from them the information upon the character of which the admission of the same Representatives would in a great measure depend. This proposition has at least the merit of ingenuity; it would be a very convenient arrangement. But, I apprehend, Congress and the people want something more than representations concerning the condition of things in the South from a southern point of view. Besides, the Committee of Fifteen is busily engaged in collecting information from Southern men—it is true, among them are a great many Southern men of undoubted loyalty—and this information will, in due season, appear, and, probably, satisfy the minds of the people, if not the desires of those fastidious gentlemen who are bent upon discrediting any and every testimeny that does not exactly suit the system of Presidential policy. There is no doubt, the people in making up their judgment, will act with du

ple in making up their judgment, will

FIRST SESSION.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill providing for the National defense by establishing a uniform millita and organizing an active volunteer militia Sacross I repeals the acts of May 8, 172, and March 2, 1863. Sacross I repeals the acts of May 8, 172, and March 2, 1863. Sac 3 declares that all able-bodied citizens, or those who is the sacross of the

olumbia. Sag 11 provides that the members of the volunteer militia ab be citizens of the United States, or who have declared eir intentions to become such, between 21 and 35 years of e, and residents of the State or district in which they are

age, and residents of the State or district in which they are enrolled.

SEC, 12. The volunteer militia is to be enrolled for six pears, or during war if declared within that period, and those who serve faithfully and continuously for six years or during war to receive an honorable discharge from the Adjustat-General of Militia, under seal of the War Department, which shall exampt them from turther military dury.

SEC, 13 provides that the volunteer militia shall be an infantry force, and prescribes its organization, which is the same as volunteer infantry during the war.

SEC, 14 provides that the officers shall be appointed by Governors of States, and by the President in the District of Columbia, and shall be selected from persons who have been examined by a Military Hoard appointed by the same authorities. Regimental commanders are to appoint their own non-commissioned efficers.

common. and by a Military Board appointed by the same authorities. Regimental commanders are to appoint their own non-commissioned efficers.

The last section provides that the President may order the whole or any part of the Volunteer Militia into the service of the United States during insurrection, rebellion, foreign war, or obstruction of the laws too strong for the civil authorifies to overcome, or upon apprehension of either. And any member who shall fail to appear, without valid excuse, may be tried by court-martial for desertion.

The bulk was referred to the Military Committee.

THE FOST-OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BROWN (Mo.) offered the following, which was adopted:

Mr. Brown (Mo.) offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Resolved*, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suthorizing the Post-Office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines along the principal mail routes, or such of them as it may deem necessary, or to contract with such lines as may be already established, if that shall be deemed more advisable, for the use and control of such lines; and, in connection with the postal business, to establish offices at such points as may be determined upon, open at all hours to the public and the press, for asic and speedy transmission of dispatches, under proper regulations and at fixed minimum rates; the Committee to report by till or otherwise.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. GHIMES (IOWA) presented the memorial of the IOWA Legislature in favor of the equalization of bounties, which was referred to the Mültary Committee.

COLORADO.

Mr. STEWART (Nevada) presented the memthe Colorado Congressional Delegation, asking
mission to Congress.

COLOR DISTINCTIONS.

Petitions for the abolition of all distinctions
count of color were presented by Messrs. Sumn
Howard.

Representatives.
Mr. Dulano said that the resolution merely extended to those gentlemen from Tennessee.
The House disagreed to the resolution by a vote of 64

Howard.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented the petition of men in the Signal Corps, saking for discharge from the service, which was referred to the Military Committee.

ERCONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fresenden introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the payment of \$10,000 or so much thereof as is necessary to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Doolittie (Wis.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for a copy of the Report of Gen. Sherman, of his observations in the States within his Department, in his recent tour of inspection.

NEW-JERSEY ENATORSHIP.

reported on the subject of the election of the Hon. John P. Stockton, Senator from New-Jersey, and the protest of the Legislature of New-Jersey, against his election that Mr. Stockton was duly elected and is entitled to seed in the Senate from the 4th of March, 1865.

The report was ordered to be printed.

BALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) called up the bill for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes on credit.

Pending the discussion on this subject the morning lour expired, and the Craim announced that the bill rortect all persons in the United States in the enjoy ment of their civil rights, and to furnish the means of ment of their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, was before the Senate. The question was, upon the adoption of Mr. Trumbull's amendmento insert after the enacting clause the words, "That all persons of African descent, born in this country are hereby declared citizens of the United States."

Mr. SAULABURY (Del.) called for the Yeas Nays.

Mr. VAN WINKIE (W. Va.) spoke against the amendment. He did not think it wise or constitutional tradout it.

United States, without any distinction of color, etc."

Mr. GUTHRIE (Ky.) inquired if Mr. Trumbull intended to naturalize Indians !

Mr TRUMBULL said: We deal with Indians by treaty and not by law, unless in reference to those who are incorporated into the United States and are subject to laxation?

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) called attention to the fact that this amendment would naturalize a great number of Chinese children in California.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the children of Chinese parents born in this country were citizens. If this were not true, there were many counties in Pennsylvania so inhabited by Germans that there must be very few citizens in them.

Mr. Cowan denied that it was the intention of the framers of this Government to provide for the naturalization of Asiatics. Speaking of the merits of the bill. Mr. Cowan said the second section of the Constitutional Amendment gave no authority to pass such a measure. The amendment was intended simply to strike the shackles from the slave. The second clause only contemplated the Legislature to do this. The bill under consideration, he said, repealed some of the laws of Panusvania and rendered hides of the State Court.

SPECH OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. HOWARD took the floor on the bill before the Senal be laid before all be laid before at lessification of the more times ago a Union man was discovered in Texas, in which the writer states that lessification of the more times ago a Union man was discovered in Texas, the more times ago a Union man was discovered in Texas, the whole was so imprudent as to raise the Federal flag over distribute orders, the resolution of the constitution of the constitution of the flag must be hauled to the constitution of the flag must be hauled to the constitution of the flag must be hauled to the constitution of the flag must be hauled to the constitution of the flag must be hauled to the flag must properly flag hall not be taken for public uses with the prope spirit of these same reconstructed recess of the south. They accepted the situation simply—that was all. Mr. Howard stated that when the Constitutional Amendment was before the Judiciary Committee, he was a member of that Committee, and the second clause of the amendment he know to be intended for precisely the kind of legislation now before the Senate. He denied that the only effect of the amendment was to relieve the slave from compulsory service. Such was not the construction intended by the friends of the amendment, nor by the bar of the United States, nor by the liberty-loving people of the United States. Without a law of this kind, he said, the people of the Southern States would have a right to experience the freed aegro or to compel him to labor for whatever his old master might choose to pay him, thus reducing him to a state infinitely worse than Slavery.

Mr. LASE (Kansas) offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, to insert after the words "foreign power" the words "or tribal authority."

SPEECH OF MR. JOHNSON.

amendment of Mr. Irumbul, to insert after the words "foreign power" the words "or tribal suthority."

Mr. JOHNSON said the amendment of Mr. Trumbull proposed to define citizenship. Nobody was more willing than he to admit that such a definition was desirable. The Dred Scott decision, however, had decided that persons of African descent, whether born in the United States or not, could not be citizens under the Constitution, and the decision had not been set asside. It was his opinion that the only way to accomplish the end proposed was by Constitutional amendment. Legislation of the kind proposed he thought would leave the question still open as before. He doubted the authority of Congress to pass such a bill. The bill, he said, would affect not only colored but white people. Under it no State could distinguish between the citizen born on its own soil and the citizen of another State or country emigrating to the State. Mr. Johnson proceeded to speak of the details of the bill, and to show that its operation would condict with the laws in the State of Maryland and other States regulating the police affairs of such States.

The Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SHENANDOAH.

THE SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution asking for information in regard to the surrender of the pirate vessel Shenandoah, and innolosing a report thereon from the Acting Secretary of State.

The document was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Provost-Marshal-General relative to the cullstment of one hundred days men, and the orders connected there with.

with.
This was referred to the Committee on Military

Affairs.

Mr. Rice (Mass.) introduced a bill providing for the better organisation of the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Navia Affairs.

DELEGATES FROM ARRANSAS.

Mr. DELANO (Ohlo) offered a resolution that until otherwise ordered, Messrs. Byers, Kyle and Johnson of Arkansas be invited to occupy seats in the Hall of Representatives.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS. Ma. Stavans, from the Committee on Appropriations,

was agreed to.

Mr. LAPLIN read an extract from The Rock Island Weekly Argus, which paper stated, as an evidence of the enormous expenses of the last Republican Congress and its excessive prodigality, that the printing alone cost \$200,000,000. He said that making an allowance for the excess of cyphers, even were the sum \$2,000,000 it would be altogether too large. The Committee on Printing had obtained information from the Superintendent of Printing, by which it appeared that the smount paid out for the printing of the last Congress was \$700,618, of which \$421,000 was for the House.

MAS \$700,010, of which \$400,000 was not no house.

APPECER BASES.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) asked leave to offer a reation, but objection was made that this House will operate with the Secretary of the Treasury in his forts to bring the currency of the country to a sphasis.

pasis.

REFRESENTATION AND TAXATION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contraction, proposing an amendment to the Constitution is relation to representation and direct taxation.

SPEECH OF MR. ROGAN.

Mr. Hogan (Mo.) not having an opportunity to make a speech, obtained permission to write and print one.

Mr. STRYENS withdraw his demand for the "pravious question," expressing a hope that the resolution would not be recommisted to the Committee on Reconstruction without instructions, together with the pending proposition.

Mr. Conking (N. Y.) hoped that all the friends

the measure would consent to this.

The SPEAKER stated that the question was on the motion of Mr. LeBlond to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The vote having been taken the question was deternined in the negative by the following vote: Yeas 37; favs 133.

The House then recommitted the resolution and pening propositions to the Committee on Reconstruction

The House then recommitted the resolution and pending propositions to the Committee on Reconstructions without instructions.

REPARATION FOR DAMAGES TO PROPERTY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Delano, from the Committee on Claims, namely:

Resolved. That until otherwise ordered, the Committee or Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion growing out of the destruction, or appropriation of, or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing the Rebellion.

innocent. A clear line of distinction could not be draw a between such classes, and it would be inspracticable to determine who are loyal and who are disloyal. This he illustrated by stating the fact that a claim was pending before the Committee for \$6,000 or \$8,000, presented to them by a loyal man. There have heterfore been two favorable reports on the subject. Sixty of the items were for property destroyed when Gen. Buell commanded in the South, and when there was hope that compensation would be made for the damage. These sixty items came from as many individuals, but when the Committee came to scrutinize them, there was no evidence to show that these sixty persons were loyal men. The claimant had clean hands, but probably made some arrangements to represent the others. But this was not all. If inquiry were made as to the loyality of individuals, every one could give some evidence of loyality by the procurement of experts affidavits. These and like considerations had brought the committee to the manimous conclusion that the effort to discriminate would be an impossibility.

SPEECH OF ME. NIBLACK.

Mr. Niblack. of the Committee on Claims, did not fully concur with the conclusion of the gentleman from Orio. Mr. Delane, but he believed that no committee could take up in detail and examine these claims and make up such reports as should be made. There oughs to be some general law applicable to all such cases, and not special acts. Beside, the status of the Nouhern States was yet an open question, and until it was determined by Congress what are their relations, it would be improper for the Committee on Claims to forestall their action. He was under the impression that loyal citizens, as distinguished from Rebels in arms, ought to be reimbursed for damages sustained.

SPECH OF ME. WARD. SPEECH OF MR. NIBLACK

and when the loyal men of the South sha sacertained, then that justice shall be dose SPECH OF MR. THORNTON.

Mr. THORNTON, of the Committee, concurrence to the Committee to the Commit

of America, or from their angelance or the constitutions of seriment thereof.

Second: The right to bring and defend suits in all the Courts of said States, and to give testimony therein seconding to the usual course of law shall be enjoyed on equal terms by all persons resident therein, irrespective of race or color; and all forfeitures, penalties and liabilities under any law, in any criminal or other proceeding, in punishment of any crime or misdemeanor, shall be applied to and shall bear upon all persons the contract of the contract

sone equally, without distinction of race or color.

Third: The right to sequire, hold, and dispose of property, real, personal and mixed, shall in said State be enjoyed on equal terms by all naturalized citizens and by all persons native born without distinction of race or color. No law, ordinance or requiation shall be adopted in said State recognizing or creating any doubt of the reliability on the part of said State, or municipal or corporate suthority within the jurisdiction thereof, on account of credit, money, material supplies, personal service or other consideration whateover, taken by or furnished to or for the sid of any government or suthority, or military or mard or green ded covernment or suthority, or military or mard or circle diffice, or pretended office, hereofore set up or setting in hostility to the Government of the United State, or to be set up or acting hereafter; but all such liabilities shall be wid, and no tax shall be imposed, assessed or codected by any suthority within said State on account thereof.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the freedmen's bureau.

Mr. ELIOT (Mass.) from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered several amendments and explained them.

Mr. DONELLY (Minn.) suggested an amendment so as to provide a Common School education to all who may apply therefor.

Mr. ELIOT said that the original plan was legislation eithout recedunt in any Nation, but which was

apply therefor.

Mr. ELIOT said that the original plan was legislation without precedent in any Nation, but which was rendered necessary by the results of the Rebellion and the liberation of 4,000,000 of persons whose unpaid labor had enriched their relentless masters. He entered starge into the history of the Bureau, saying if it should be withdrawn there would be no protection for the freedmen; but he had no fears that this would be dozen.

RECESS.

The House took a recess till 7; o'clock this even ing, for the purpose of affording gentlemen an opportunity to speak on the subject of the President's annual message.

EVENING SESSION.

At 75 c'clock Mr. Grinnell called the House to order, when Mr. Hubbell (Ohio), who was entitled to the floor, said that there was a probability of being a thin House in consequence of the President's reception, and, in order to give those present an opportunity, to attend it, he moved that the House adjourn.

Two voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The Speaker pro ten, Mr. Grinnell (Iowa), gave the casting vote with the former and declared the house adjourned.

DIRAPPOINTED.

This evening had been especially set spart for speed saking, nearly seventy gentlemen having made preparations for shat purpose.